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BONDS

May Be Issued to Help Out the National Treasury.

The Administration Determined to Maintain the Gold Reserve—Should the Funds Fall to Fifty Millions the Secretary Will Let It Go.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Some decisive action to replenish the gold reserve in the treasury will be taken within the next few weeks. If Congress does not take kindly to the suggestions offered by Secretary Carlisle in his annual report, and provide at once some method of relief, the only course left the officials of the treasury department will be for the secretary to exercise the authority granted him by the law of 1875 and issue bonds for the purpose of maintaining the gold reserve.

The position which confronts the administration is one which they have decided to handle with promptness. All the available money now in the treasury department consists of the so-called "gold reserve," which has now been reduced to \$25,000,000, and by the first of the month the treasury department believes that the total amount will have been reduced to \$10,000,000. Such a situation, it is thought, would again start a movement of gold towards Europe, which would still further reduce the amount of gold held by the United States.

This much can be officially stated. The attitude of the New York bankers, as expressed in recent publications in regard to the furnishing of gold for export, should have some effect in strengthening a feeling that the government should issue bonds to protect the gold reserve. It is denied, however, that any agreement ever existed by which the banks were to furnish gold.

A prominent democratic senator said Sunday that Secretary Carlisle would not allow the gold reserve to fall below \$20,000,000, and should the reserve be reduced to nearly that point before Congress acted, Mr. Carlisle would immediately declare an issue of bonds. When this statement was shown to Senator Voorhees, the chairman of the finance committee, he declined to either verify or deny it, only saying: "The secretary of the treasury has the authority and the disposition to protect the credit of this government, and I have no doubt that he will act promptly and effectively if the emergency should arise."

Senator Voorhees does not deny the report that he is preparing a bill to meet the emergency, but this statement would seem to indicate that he does not expect to be called upon to formulate a measure.

With reference to the opinion that a bill for a bond issue can be introduced in the senate, it can be stated that the lawyers of the senate are generally of the opinion that it can originate there as well as in the house. Senator Gray says the house would probably make a row over such action on the part of the senate, but that in his opinion the issuance of bonds is not raising of revenue as provided for in the constitution.

BATTLE WITH DESPERADOES.

One Killed, the Other and a Deputy Sheriff Mortally and Two Others Seriously Wounded.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 15.—Saturday afternoon Calvert and Henry Fleming, notorious desperadoes who fled several months ago from Wise county, Va., where they were charged with five murders, among which was the Mullins livery at Pound Gap in 1892 and numerous highway robberies and other crimes, for whose capture offered by the Virginia authorities, were overtaken in a country store near Cowen, Upshur county, this state, by four Virginia deputy sheriffs who had been trailing them over land through the mountains for hundreds of miles since their flight. Their surrender was demanded and refused, and both sides began shooting. The battle lasted thirty minutes. Calvert Fleming was instantly killed, and Henry Fleming and Deputy Sheriff Brannon mortally wounded. Deputy Sheriff Sennel was shot through the throat and his recovery is doubtful. A bystander named Hancock was shot through the breast seriously.

A POISONING CASE.

Young Man Dies From a Supper at His Sweetheart's Home.

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. 15.—The poisoning case at Irbiting, in Henry county, is developing sensational features. It now appears that William Stuart, the young man who took supper at Edward Harrington's, and was taken sick immediately after tea and died the next day, was the accepted lover of Miss Eleanor Harrington, daughter of Edward Harrington, though the parents of the young lady objected to him. He ate heartily of old-fashioned pound cake at Harrington's, and his illness and death followed. It is claimed that none of Harrington's family partook of the cake. A post-mortem examination convinced the doctors that Stuart's death was due to poison, and Edward Harrington, his son and his daughter were arrested and taken to Martinsville for examination. The examination has not yet been completed, and Harrington and his son are in jail.

No Masonic Temple.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The board of directors of the Masonic Temple association, incorporated 1890 with a capital stock of \$1,500,000 for the purpose of putting up a magnificent structure, have determined to disincorporate and divide its funds.

An Aged Attorney.

MASSILLON, O., Jan. 15.—Robert H. Folger, who is accredited as being the oldest practicing attorney in the United States, was 89 years old Saturday, and active in mind and body. He has practiced law for 52 years.

Get Five Years in the Pen.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 15.—A. A. Selden, a young man who has been an agent of the Fidelity Mutual Life association, was convicted of embezzling \$1,000 of the association's money, and his punishment fixed by the jury at five years in the pen. A motion for a new trial was made.

THE PRESIDENT

Sends His Hawaiian Message to Congress.

Queen Liloukalani Wanted to Behead All the People.

Who Had Aided to Overthrow Her Throne—The Law, the Queen Said, Stood in the Way of a General Proclamation of Amnest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The long expected message, transmitting the Hawaiian matters, was sent to the house of representatives, immediately on its assembly Saturday morning.

The president's message of transmittal was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES, JAN. 15.—To the congress: I transmit herewith copies of all dispatches relating in any way to political affairs in that country, except such as have been heretofore laid before Congress.

I also transmit a copy of the last instructions sent to our minister, dated January 12, 1894, being the only instructions to him not already sent to Congress.

In transmitting certain correspondence on my message dated December 18, 1893, I withheld a dispatch from our present minister numbered 3 and dated Nov. 16, 1893; also a dispatch from our former minister 70 and dated October 8, 1892.

Inasmuch as the contents of the dispatch of November 16, 1893, are referred to in the dispatches of a more recent date now sent to Congress, and inasmuch as there seems no longer to be sufficient reason for withholding said dispatches, a copy of the same is herewith submitted.

The dispatch numbered 70 and dated October 8, 1892, above referred to, is still withheld for the reason that such a course still appears to be justifiable and proper.

THE CORRESPONDENCE FOLLOWS:

No. 3.—Mr. Willis to Mr. Gresham: Legation of the United States, Honolulu, Nov. 13, 1893. Sir:—In the forenoon of Monday, the 13th inst., by arrangement, the queen, accompanied by the royal chamberlain, Mr. Robertson, called at the legation.

No one was present at the half-hour interview which followed, her chamberlain having been taken to another room, and Consul General Mills, who had invited her to come, remaining in the front of the house, to prevent interruption.

After a formal greeting, the queen was informed that the president of the United States had important communications to make to her, and she was asked whether she was willing to receive them alone and in confidence, assuring her that this was for her own interest and safety. She answered in the affirmative.

I then made known to her the president's sincere regret that, through the unauthorized intervention of the United States, she had been obliged to surrender her sovereignty, and his hope that, with her consent and cooperation, the wrong done to her and her people might be redressed. To this she bowed her acknowledgments.

I then said to her: "The president expects and believes that when reinstated you will show forgiveness and magnanimity, that you will wish to be the queen of the people both native and foreign-born; that you will make haste to secure their love and loyalty and to establish peace, friendship and good government."

To this she made no reply. After waiting a moment, I continued: "The president not only tenders you his sympathy, but wishes to help you. Before fully making known to you his purposes, I desire to know whether you are willing to answer certain questions, which it is my duty to ask." She answered: "I am willing."

I then asked her: "Should you be restored to the throne would you grant full amnesty to all life and property to all those persons who have been or are now in the provisional government, or who have been instrumental in the overthrow of your government?" She hesitated a moment and then slowly and calmly answered: "There are certain laws of my government by which I shall abide. My decisions would be as the law directs, that such persons should be beheaded and their property confiscated to the government."

I then said, repeating very distinctly, her words: "It is your feeling that these people should be beheaded and their property confiscated?" She replied: "It is."

I then said to her: "Do you fully understand the meaning of every word which I have said to you and of every word which you have said to me? and, if so, do you still hold the same opinion?"

The answer was: "I have understood and mean all I have said, but I might leave the decision of this to my ministers."

To this I replied: "Suppose it was necessary to make a decision before you appointed any ministers, and that you were asked to issue a royal proclamation of general amnesty, would you do it?" She answered: "I have no legal right to do that and I would not do it."

Pausing a moment, she continued: "These people were the cause of the revolution and constitution of 1892. There will never be any peace while they are here. They must be sent out of the country or punished and their property confiscated."

I then said: "I have no further communication to make to you now and will have none until I hear from my government, which will probably be three or four weeks."

Nothing was said for several minutes, when I asked her whether she was willing to give me the names of four of her most trusted friends, as I might, within a day or two, consider it my duty to hold a consultation with them in her presence. She assented and gave these names: J. O. Carter, John Richardson, Joseph Nawahi and E. C. MacFarlane.

I then inquired whether she had any fears of her safety at her present residence, Washington Square. She replied she did not, and some friends that while she had trusted friends that guarded her house every night, they

were armed and were armed, and that, when she was dressed about her person, she was protected about the adjoining premises. I informed her that I was authorized by the president to offer her protection, either on one of our warships, or at the legation, and desired her to accept the offer at once. She declined, saying she believed it was best for her at present to remain at her own residence. I then said to her that any moment, night or day, this offer of our government was open to her acceptance.

The interview thereupon after some personal remarks, closed.

Upon reflection, I concluded not to hold any consultation at present with the queen's friends, and furthermore, because I feared if known to so many, her declarations might become public to her great detriment if not danger, and to the interruption of the plans of our government.

JOSEPH NAWAHI, president of the native Hawaiian political club, upon being asked to name three of the most prominent native leaders, gave the names of John F. Bush, R. W. Wilcox and modestly added: "I am a leader." John F. Bush is a man of considerable ability, but his reputation is very bad. R. W. Wilcox is the notorious half-breed who engineered the revolution of 1893. Of all these men Carter and MacFarlane are the only two to whom the ministerial bureau could be safely intrusted.

From these and other facts which have been developed I feel satisfied that there will be a concerted movement in the event of restoration for the overthrow of constitutional and limited government and the establishment of the absolute dominion of the queen.

The law referred to by the queen is chapter vi, section 9, of the penal code, as follows: "Whoever shall commit the crime of treason shall suffer the punishment of death, and all his property shall be confiscated to the government." There are under this law no degrees of treason. Plotting alone carried with it the death sentence.

I need hardly add, in conclusion, that the tension of feeling is so great that the promptest action is necessary to prevent disastrous consequences. I send a cipher telegram asking that Mr. Robertson's report be withheld for the present, and I send with it a telegram not in cipher as follows: "Views of the first party so extreme as to require further instructions."

ALBERT S. WILLIS.

A DEAD COMMITTEE.

A Queer State of Affairs in the Committee on Library in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A condition of affairs believed to be unprecedented in the history of Congress exists in relation to the committee on library of the house of representatives. This is a standing committee consisting of three members and has the right, among other things, to apportion among members orders for cut flowers from the government botanical gardens.

The members of the committee were named last August by Speaker Crisp, when the other committees were appointed; but to-day the committee is without membership, all who were appointed until last August having ceased to be members of the house.

The chairman, John R. Fellows, resigned, to accept the position of district attorney of New York; the second member, Hon. Charles T. O'Ferrall, resigned, to become the governor of Virginia; the third member, Hon. Charles T. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, died November 23 last.

Mr. O'Neill's successor, Robert Adams, Jr., was sworn in as a member of the house on the 24 inst., but has not been assigned for committee service. Representative Wm. A. Jones, of Virginia, has been appointed a member of the committee on elections to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of O'Ferrall, who is now the governor of Virginia. But the committee on library is still without members and orders for cut flowers are said to be at a premium.

A SNOW-SLIDE.

That Thunders Down, Carrying Death and Destruction.

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 15.—With a mighty roar, as of thunder, a terrific snow-slide came down the mountains at Mullan, Idaho, Saturday, carrying everything before it. Several miners' cabins in its path were crushed and buried. Cornelius McGrover and John Bollen were eating dinner in their cabins at the time, and before they realized their danger the slide was upon them, crushing the life out of them in a twinkling. It is feared others were buried under the immense slide of snow. Not until spring comes will it be known how many perished. The town of Mullan narrowly escaped being carried away.

HAWAIIANS THEMSELVES

Brought About the Revolt—A Returned Minister's Story.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 15.—Rev. T. L. Gulick, a returned Sandwich Island missionary and schoolmate of President Dole, of the provisional government of Honolulu, who is now in the city, in an interview states that the recent revolution there was entirely the work of inhabitants of the islands, being brought about by the unexpected and revolutionary acts of the queen. He says Minister Stevens' action in landing the marines, was only done to preserve American life and property, which were in imminent danger at the time. He states that the Hawaiian government will not try to consider annexation at present, but hopes for the time to come when our government will see that the best interests of both countries call for a closer political union than has yet existed.

Prof. Drisker on Boston.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Prof. Drisker, who was for many years connected with Columbia college, has resigned his professorship in order to accept the editorship of Harper's classical series. Prof. Drisker is now in his 70th year, and won considerable honors as collaborator of Johnson Encyclopedia and standard Greek dictionary.

Mitchell's Family Coming.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The wife, son and father-in-law of Charles Mitchell, the pugilist sailed from Liverpool for America Sunday on the steamship Etruria.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Senator Sherman laid before the senate Monday morning a bill for the relief of John C. Carter, of Ohio, and Anderson and Montgomery counties, Ind., and against the passage of the Wilson bill, which would deprive the Hawaiian people of their rights.

House Rep. Aperson, Monday put in an appearance in the House, and delivered a long speech, in which he declared that the Hawaiian people were the prisoners of the senate, and that it was the duty of the House to free them. He declared that the Hawaiian people were the prisoners of the senate, and that it was the duty of the House to free them.

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QUEEN LIL

Will Bring a Damage Suit Against the United States.

For a Large Amount—She Will Use Cleveland's Championship of Men as Proof—This Information Comes From a Source That Is Trustworthy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The Pacific Mail Co.'s steamer City of Peking, from Hong Kong to Yokohama, via Honolulu, and the Oceanic Co.'s steamer Australia, from Honolulu, arrived here Saturday within a few hours of each other. Both bring full advices in regard to the political affairs on the Hawaiian Islands.

The Peking brought no passenger of special prominence from Honolulu, but the Australia had delegations along, representing both the provisional government and the ex-queen. Among them were E. C. MacFarlane, A. T. Polakian and J. C. Parker, of the queen's advisers; and Minister L. A. Thurston, and E. M. Hatch, the latter being vice-president of the advisory council of the provisional government. None of the gentlemen had much to say.

From a gentleman on board the Australia it was learned that the correspondence between Willis and Dole is not yet over. The gentleman who gave the information is intimately connected with the provisional government. He said that after Dole had made his reply to the demand of Willis he addressed another letter to the American minister. In his latter communication he pointed out that business was at a standstill, and the republicans and royalists alike were not aware which way to turn on account of the policy pursued by the representatives of the United States. He therefore, asked Willis to give him definite information as to what he proposed doing.

As a response was returned to this letter, Dole sent Dole another and more urgent one to Willis. This was answered by a brief note, in which Willis said he was drawing up a paper which would definitely set forth his intentions, and that he would transmit the same in a few days.

The Australia also brought a statement from a correspondent in Honolulu to the effect that ex-Queen Liloukalani had entirely abandoned all hope of ever regaining the throne of Hawaii, and is now perfecting arrangements for bringing a claim against the United States for an immense amount of money. The correspondent says the information comes from a source which makes it trustworthy, that agents of the ex-queen now in the United States, have informed her that American sentiment generally is against her restoration and in favor of annexation of the islands, and that all further efforts on her part to regain her lost position will be utterly useless.

It is stated that, acting on this information and in view of the stubborn stand taken by the provisional government, Liloukalani has concluded to abandon the struggle to restore former conditions and will seek pecuniary solace in a claim for heavy damages against the American government. It is understood that her action will be taken upon statements made in her favor by President Cleveland in his message to Congress, by Secretary of State Gresham in his letter to President Cleveland, and by Commissioner Blount in the report of his investigations and upon the further fact that in recognizing the justice of her cause and acknowledging that a wrong had been done her, the United States endeavored to induce the provisional government to surrender in her favor.

A DEATH TRAP.

Capt. Wilson and His Horse Band March Into a Strange King's Strategy.

CAFE TOWN, Jan. 15.—Details of the massacre of Capt. Wilson's party by the Matabele were received here Saturday.

According to the Bulawayo advices some natives, who arrived there in order to surrender their arms and make terms with the British commander, admitted that they were present when the Wilson detachment was destroyed.

The natives say that Capt. Wilson, who was in pursuit of King Lobengula, suddenly came upon a strong detachment of Matabele, headed by the king himself. The latter was seen to mount a horse and fly before the British advance. When the information was conveyed to the king that the Wilson party was few in number, the king managed to get the Matabele to make a stand and prepare to take the small British force in a trap. "Dismissing" the center of his force to continue retreating before the British troops, who were pressing their horses onward through the Matabele ranks, in the hope of capturing the king, the right and left flanks of the Matabele troops were instructed to deploy to the right and to the left and then to gradually converge inward so as to take the British force on both flanks and in the rear.

Light in the Stomach.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—A most remarkable electrical experiment was successfully exhibited at the College of Physicians and Surgeons here, this was the first night session of the classes held for years. By means of a flexible number tube, a diminutive electric light was introduced into the stomach of a patient, the lights in the room being covered, and in the darkness over two thousand students viewed the workings of a man's inside through the transparency the light created in the abdominal wall. Prof. Julius Friedland conducted the experiment.

Attempted Suicide.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—August Ehlers, while suffering from delirium tremens Friday morning, made an insane and probably successful effort to take his own life by cutting the arteries in his wrists. He fought off the physicians who were summoned to attempt to save him from bleeding to death.

Banker Rockafellow Convicted.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 13.—Banker Rockafellow was Friday convicted of embezzlement of bank funds and sentenced to two years and two months imprisonment and fined \$10,000.

Double Tragedy.

SISTERVILLE, W. Va., Jan. 15.—Edward Hoffman killed his wife and himself with a revolver. Neighbors who heard the shots found both dying upon the floor in their parlor.

Get into Pieces in a Mill.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Jan. 17.—John Kreschmer, employed by the Standard Oil Co., at Whiting, was ground to pieces Thursday afternoon in a portable mill. While repairing some of the machinery he slipped, and fell into the mill.

INCOME TAX.

The Bill Goes to the House as a Separate Measure. Where It Is Very Likely to Be Knocked on the Head.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The action of the majority of members in the ways and means committee Friday in determining, by a vote of 8 to 5, to report the income tax bill as a measure separate from the Wilson bill, has been regarded as the first evidence that the administration has regained control of the committee.

Messrs. McMillan and Bryan, the members of the committee who are most deeply attached to the income tax scheme, have lost all opportunity to assure that major conditions would the two measures be separated, for they recognize the probability that certain democrats in the house would attempt to defeat the income tax bill, as it appeared as an independent proposition, by purposely breaking a quorum. Having defeated the administration to report an income tax bill to the house, Mr. McMillan felt confident that he would be able to keep his forces intact, for the incorporation of the income tax into the Wilson bill itself.

Curiously enough, the member who caused almost a sensation by defeating Mr. McMillan's scheme, Friday was Mr. Hyman, of Indiana, who caused almost an equal sensation when he voted with Mr. McMillan and defeated the administration by supporting the income tax proposition.

The vote Friday stood: Messrs. Wilson, Breckinridge, Stevens, Cockran, Montgomery and Hyman for reporting the income tax as an independent proposition, and Messrs. McMillan, Bryan, Tarsney, Turner and Whiting for incorporating the measure in the Wilson bill.

Mr. Cockran, of New York, and Mr. Stevens, of Massachusetts, the two members of the committee who have been most open in their hostility to the income tax, are jubilant, to say the least, over their success in compelling the submission of the proposition as an independent measure, and do not hesitate to predict its defeat in the house.

In so far as these gentlemen count upon republican aid in the defeat of the income tax, they are likely to find themselves mistaken. There is no reason to believe that the republican leaders are abandoning their original program of compelling the democrats to enact or defeat all financial legislation by a quorum of their own party.

It is evident that one of the motives of making the income tax bill an independent measure and thus necessitating a separate vote in the house was to force the republican minority to put itself on record, and as nearly every republican is known to be opposed to an income tax, it was the calculation of Messrs. Cockran and Stevens that the republican vote, together with the rebellious democrats in the house, would suffice to defeat the bill. None of the republican leaders, however, have given Mr. Cockran any assurance that they warrant any such belief. On the contrary, the republicans will permit the democrats to fight out all their financial battles strictly inside their own party lines. Mr. Cockran's campaign for the defeat of the income tax must, therefore, be mapped out wholly inside his own territory.

Furthermore, the fact that Speaker Crisp, who is notoriously a friend of the income tax, was able on last Monday to bring a quorum of democrats into the house ready to support any measure that his rules committee might dictate, may be taken as a strong indication that when the final vote is taken on the income tax bill there will not be sufficient democrats whose courage will last them to the point of breaking a quorum, and the income tax will pass the house.

As already stated, it will be defeated in the senate, and the revenues which it is expected to raise will be produced in the senate bill by a largely increased tax on whisky, a duty on sugar, the abolition of the sugar bounty, and a reduction of some of the heavy cuts made in the Wilson bill.

Cut In Two by a Train.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—An unknown boy, poorly dressed and about 14 years old, was run over and instantly killed by a Cincinnati Southern passenger train in the Grand Central depot Friday morning. He boarded the incoming train at Smith street. When the train entered the depot he had stepped from the front steps of the baggage car. He fell under the wheels and four coaches passed over him, cutting the body in two.

Killed in a Roadway.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Edward Smith, thirty-three years of age, and his son, John, while driving near the Danville station were thrown out of the wagon and the father instantly killed. The son received severe internal injuries and can not live. The accident was caused by the horses taking fright at trolley cars.

Prisoner Escapes From a Train.

FRANKFORD, Ind., Jan. 13.—Ed Carroll, convicted of burglary, was being taken to Michigan City, Friday, by an officer, to serve his sentence. Carroll watched his chance, and while the train was running thirty miles an hour, near here, jumped off and escaped.

Spill's Ultimatum.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch to the Standard says: The government has instructed Gen. Martinez Campos, the commander at Melilla, to demand from the sultan that he pay an indemnity of £1,000,000 and assent to the establishment of a neutral zone, 500 meters broad, around the Spanish frontier at Melilla in addition to the demand already published. The only condition that is likely to be resisted is the indemnity.